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THE FREEMAN is an Independent Weekly Newspaper which bravely tells the Truth without fear or favor. It is published in the interests of the Negro, and is Fearless tn the Advocacy of his Rights,

THE FREEMAN.

A division of the Negro vote is essential to the ultimate solution of the Race Problem. : : It should divide, however, on questions which involve Principles.

VOL. I.—NO. 3. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1888. TERMS: {$2.00 per Year. 5 Cents per Copy.

COLORED INDEPENDENTS

IN NATIONAL CONFERENCE

GIVE PLAUSIBLE REASONS FOR THEIR ACTION.

Negroes Must Rely Upon Themselves and Not Upon Any Political Party.

SOLID FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

The Conference Yields No Points, but Declares its Principles.

A Stormy Session and an Enthusiastic Meeting—An Outspoken Platform—Colored Men No Longer Political serfs—The Frankie Cleveland Club.-Notes and Stray Shots.

The National Conference of colored men opened at the Hendricks Club rooms, corner Tennessee and Market streets, last Wednesday at 10 a. m., and it was one of great significance, not only to the colored people, but to the people of the whole country. Universal interest was centered on its deliberations, as its outspoken sentiment represented the best thought of the most intelligent members of the African race in America. The call for the convention was found necessary for many reasons. Servility to one political organization has been the condition of the majority of the colored people since the war. Unthinkingly they have voted the Republican ticket without a murmur. Political demagogues have played upon their fears and inspired the belief within them that the success of the Republican party was the only surety for the preservation of their liberties. Education has in recent years revealed the falsity of these teachings, and a movement was begun toward the support of those principles which would make for their financial, social and political improvement.

With the opening of the present political campaign prominent colored men of the country, who were taking a lively interest and great concern in current political questions, counseled together concerning the advisability of holding a national conference. A call for such a meeting was generally favored, as its course would make plain the way to be followed by the independent Negroes.

THE OPENING SESSION—A STORMY SCENE.

The conference began at 11 o'clock, Wednesday morning. Mr. Turner called the conference to order in the Hendricks Club rooms. There were upwards of sixty delegates present. Among the Negroes of prominence were Prof. Peter H. Clark, of Cincinnati; Charles H. J. Taylor, of Kansas City; W. T. Scott, Kansas; T. Thomas Fortune, of New York, and J. Milton Turner, of St. Louis. Mr. Turner, in opening the conference, stated his reasons for issuing the call. He said that he believed that it was time the Negroes were asserting themselves, or at least time they had begun to think independently. Mr. Cleveland's adminstration, he said, had come to them somewhat in the nature of an emancipation, and the colored voters proposed to meet that administration half way. An allusion to Thurman by one of the delegates at this point created considerable enthusiasm. In concluding his remarks Mr. Turner said that the call for the convention was made in compliance with instructions from the chairman of the National Committee, and that the convention would at once pass into executive session, excluding all persons not holding credentials as delegates, except press representatives.

There then ensued considerable discussion as to whether the convention should go into temporary organization during its temporarp organization. Mr. Fortune, of New York, favored the idea, as there might be some little spirit manifested in the selection of permanent chairman. Mr. Fortune found many opponents in this. It was agreed that all the proceedings should be known to the outside warld. Mr. E. A. Payne, of Chicago, declared that he knew of several colored Republicans who were coming from Chicago whose intention it was to cause a disruption of the conference. It was finally decided that the convention should proceed to business without further debate, as a committee on permanent organization had already determined how the business should proceed.

Mr. Turner then introduced Mr. Charles H. Sheldon, of Evansville, as temporary chairman. In accepting the position Mr. Sheldon made a speech ot some length. He emphasizod his support of Democratic principles, stating that he was among the first to make an independent move. He referred to the dark days of slavery, and said that he had been helped onto free soil by Democrats. The latter, too, had fought for the freedom of his race, and he felt as much indebted to them as he did to the Republican party. He thought that such meeting as this would go far toward erasing the color line and obliterating the prejudice that existed between the two races of the South.

Clifford H. Plumber of Massachusetts was chosen temporary secretary.

W. T. Scott introduced and the convention enthusiastically adopted resolutions indorsing Cleveland and Thurman, as follows:

Resolved, That this Negro Democratic National conference heartily indorses the administration of Grover Cleveland, and that it will do all in its power to secure the election of Cleveland and Thurman.

There then came up the question of selecting committees by Chairman Sheldon. The conventisn was rather disorderly and adjourned at noon in some confusion. The following committees were appointed by the chair:

Permanent Organization— Thomas Brown, Illinois; Joseph Houser, Illinois; H. C. Smith, Tennessee; R. Jones, of Ohio, and J. T. Mahorney, Indiana.

Resolutions—C. H. J. Taylor, Kansas; H. A. Clark, Ohio; W. T. Scott, Illinois; J. Gordon Street, Massachusetts, and T. T. Fortune, New York.

Address—J. M. Turner, Missouri; J. M. Vena, Missouri; T. A. J. Clemons, North Carolina; D. D. Dawson, Illinois, and G. W. Fisher, Virginia.

Rules—R. Robeson, District of Columbia; P. H. Clark, Ohio; W. S. Brown, Pennsylvania, and F. B. Adair, Kansas.

ROLL OF DELEGATES.

Arkansas—B. F. Adair,
District of Columbia—R. B. Robinson.
Illinois—D. D. Dawson, E. D. Payne, T. T. Brown, W. T. Scott, Joseph Houser, J. R. McDonald, G. T. Hammond, M. T. Wells, J. G. Grant, L. A. Thompson, James Thompson, John Dawson, Lincoln Nelson, W. B. Smith and three others.
Indiana—Alfred Harrison, J. T. V. Hill, W. G. Robinson, A. E. Manning, R. W. Thompson, C. H. Sheldon, William Hall, Calvin Hilliard, Henry Williams, James Rhodes, Dr. Wesley Robbins, Henry Woodson, L. McFarland, J. T. Mahorney, J. D. Kersey, Thomas White, E. E. Cooper.
Iowa—Charles Curtis.
Kansas—C. H. J. Taylor, Frank Boyd.
Kentucky—J. Allen Ross.
Massachusetts—J. Gordon Street, C. H. Plummer.
Michigan—H. J. Lewis, Geo. H. Moore.
Missouri—J. Milton Turner, J. M. Vena, W. H. Roberts.
New York—T. Thomas Fortune, H. F. Downing.
Ohio—Peter H. Clark, L. C. Ogilvie, S. M. Brown, H. A. Clark, Theo. Young, James Scurry, J. F. Merguson, Joseph Young, Edward Brown, William Dent, R. A. Jones, Alfred Anderson, W. C. Strawder and five others.
Pennsylvania—W. A. Brown, F. V. Anderson, W. T. Stinson.
South Carolina—T. A. J. Clemons.
Tennessee—H. C. Smith.
Virginia—G. W. Fisher, G. W. Fremont, Joseph Dorrell.

THE AFTERNOON WORK.

A Lively Session in Which Pistols Are Attempted to be Drawn.

It was an hour after the appointed time when the conference assembled in the afternoon. Quite a number of spectators forced their way into the room, as it had been whispered that there would be "music." Chairman Sheldon rapped for order about 3 o'clock and announced that the committee on permanent organization was ready to report. There was greater silence than at any other time during the conference while the report was being read. T. T. Brown, of Illinois, offered a majority report as follows:

President, Peter H. Clark, of Ohio. Vice Presidents, C. H. Taylor, of Kansas; W. T. Scott, Illinois; H. J. Lewis, Michigan; J. A. Ross, Kentucky; B. F. Adair, Arkansas; G. V. Fisher, Virginia; J. M. Vena, Missouri; F. Boyd, Kansas; Edward Brown, Ohio; J. Gordon Street, Massachusetts; H. C. Smith, Tennessee, and Charles Curtis, Iowa. Secretary, T. Thomas Fortune, of New York. Assistants, Walter Brown, Pennsylvania, and R. W. Thompson, Indiana.

Joseph Houser, of Illinois, presented the minority report, differing from the report of the majority only in the important feature of the chairmanship. A delegate in the rear of the hall shouted: "I move the adoption of the majority report."

"I second the motion," said Mr. Brown of Illinois, "and on that I move the previous question."

A confusion immediately followed. Delegates all over the house arose and shouted to the chair. Mr. D. D. Dawson of Illinois said: "We won't have any gag laws here." The disorder in some manner or other was continued throughout the afternoon, though there was sufficient quiet at times to transact business.

Mr. C. H. J. Taylor, who had been recognized, has been the chief opponent of Turner, made a strong speech in favor of Clark.

Mr. Turner is one of the finest orators of the country and one of the most brilliant men of the race. He said that if he had a victory in the conference he should confess that he would have been surprised. He said that that there had been some reference made to the position the new converts should take in this conference. He said that in the olden times God had commanded a leader of Israel to take those men for his army who should "bow down and lap like dogs for they had never bowed the knee to Baal." He had never bowed the knee, he said, to ambition or personal interest for the reason at least that he had not been connected with the movement long enough, as some others had. Whatever was best in this conference for Negro Democracy, was best for him. "You are here to do right," he said. "As God gives you power to see the right, or to do wrong as the devil of your personal ambition gives you to see the wrong." He would make some plea at least of having helped to set up this stone that marked the departure of the negroes from political slavery. Referring to the personal insinuations and the professions of friendship that had been made for him, he said that he had heard of the Eastern courtesan who had poisoned her lips that she might kiss her friend.

J. T. V. Hall, of this city, made one of the most impressive speeches of the forenoon for Mr. Clark. He was followed by Mr. Scott, of Illinois, in Mr. Turner's behalf. The confusion finally became very great, and Mr. Brown, of Ohio, made a few suggestions regarding order which was seconded by Mr. Sheldon. Mr. Scott finally moved the roll of states be called, and that the delegates present from each state should arise and announce their name and vote. This was finally agreed to. The balloting commenced, but so great was the wrangling that the result was not reached for over an hour. The tellers, Mr. Jones and Mr. Scott, of Ohio, reached different conclusions, The latter announced the total vote as 60, with 32 for Clark. Scott reported 32 votes each for the candidates. The secretary, Mr. Plummer, only announced Mr. Scott's result, and there was "fun." The excited delegates made for him. The excitement was intense. He retreated into a back room, closely followed by several, There was wild gesticulation and loud outcries. It is reported that Oglesby, of Ohio, drew a revolver on Plummer, but was quieted by Detective Thornton, of the police force here. Mr. Clark was declared elected finally, and Mr. Scott. of Illinois, moved to made the election unanimous. Mr. Turner stated that before adjournment he would move that a committee be appointed to wait on Gov. Gray to arrange for a convenient time to pay him a visit. Mr. Clark then appointed J. M. Turner, J. T. Mahoney, W. S. Brown, R. A. Jones and D. M. Martin.

The conference then adjourned until 9 o'clock Thursday.

THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION—AN ENTHUSIASTIC ONE—AN OUTSPOKEN PLATFORM.

The second day's session opened auspiciously harmonious and peaceful, only delegates holding tickets being admitted. After prayer by the Rev. J. R. McDaniels, President Peter H. Clark delivered his formal address to the conference. It was a carefully prepared document, and the speaker was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

The following is a brief synopsis of the magnificent effort:

The two great political parties of the country have met in convention. The platforms are made up and we are called to take sides in the contest. The American people, whose empire is founded on the rock of the declaration of independence, will go forward, not backward, and the dreams of Jefferson, father of American Democracy, will be realized and every American citizen will stand unchallenged upon a platform of equal political and civil rights.

A careful study of the sylabus of principles set forth by the Democratic party at St. Louis, also that set forth at Chicago by the Republican party, will convince any man that the contest for the presidency is to be carried on this year on lines of thought new to this generation. Shall we have a tariff so adjusted as to reduce the revenue and only incidentally protective, or shall we have a tariff based entirely upon the idea of protection to American manufactures, and look in other directions for means to reduce the revenue which is gorging the vaults of the national treasury and correspondingly depleting the channels of trade? These are the questions of to-day, and we, in common with our fellow-citizens of all races, are called upon to take sides and to cast a ballot for the party whose principles are approved by our judgment. Both parties protest in their platforms that they favor a free ballot and a fair count, and both parties know that in localities where there is not a free ballot and a fair count, nothing can be done by federal action. None know this more thoroughly than the Republicans. The decisions of the Supreme Court have emphasized this fact so often and so strongly that one wonders why those colored gentlemen who go to the conventions of the Republican party have not learned the lesson given. The Hon. and honored Frederick Douglass is an eminent examplar of this misconception of power, this misdirection of energy. He said in an oration delivered in Washington City, April 6, 1886: "So far as the colored people of this country are concerned, the constitution is but a stupendous shame, a rope of sand, a Dead sea apple, fair without and foul within, keeping the word of promise to the ear but breaking it to hope. The federal government, so far as we are concerned, has abdicated and abandoned the object for which it was framed, and for this I arraign them at the bar of public opinion, both of our own country and of the civilized world. The Negro of every State is left to his own resources; upon them he must depend, with them he must fight his way to education, to equality, to a free ballot and a fair count."

T. Thomas Fortuno briefly referred to the lively contest for the charmanship Wednesday, and said that the Republican press was very much exercised over the result, and to cover up its chagrin at the triumph of Simon pure Democracy, had grossly misrepresented the proceedings of the conference, as asserted that a dangerous split had resulted from the contest and the conference would come to naught. Therefore, in the interests of peace and harmony, he would call upon J. Milton Turner for a few remarks, explanatory of the position of himself and friends.

Mr. Turner rose to respond amid enthusiastic cheering, and cries of "Turner!" Turner!" Mr. Turner said:

Under ordinary circumstances, after suffering such an overwhelming defeat as I did yesterday, I would give no expression of my feelings. But out or regard to those true colored men who stood so nobly by me, I beg your indulgence just a few monents. These men who remained steadfast by me are Western men, and as Western men saved, in a great measure. this country, there is a determination on their part now to save the Negro. To do this there must be perfect union, true peace and loyal and cheerful obedience to the will of the majority. Therefore I say we bow to the will of the majority. Therefore this is a proper time to say that all parties to the contest are satisfied with the result and are more than contented that so able and worthy a man as Peter H. Clark of Cincinnati has been elected to preside over this conference. But, my friends, did we not fight nobly? [Laughter] Didn't we retire gracefully? Didn't we step backward, step by step together, most grandly, until we went down together—shoulder to shoulder. [Cheers and laughter.] We have so frequently been told that we could only have fair treatment at the hands of the Republican party, and it has been so often repeated that a great many of our people have accepted it as a gospel truth—a sort of holy writ axiom. The course pursued toward us by the Journal, the Republican organ to this State, is a good example of the fair treatment we receive at the hands of those who profess to be the friends, and only friends, of the colored race. The course pursued by the Journal in misrepresenting the proceedings of this conference yesterday is a fair example of Republican treatment, and one of the many reasons why the Republican party should not rule.

The Republicans think this conference is a joke, and it is a joke in one sense—a serious joke, as they will see when the ides of November roll around. I will say to our Republican friends, who are so solicitous about us, that we are not being enticed away from the Republican fold. We are simply coolly and deliberately walking away.

It has also been hinted that money influences have been at work among us to cause this conference to result in a farce, and that the persuasive argument was furnished by prominent men. Well, all I need say is that we would not have to go outside of the State of Indiana for inducements to forsake our faith. In fact we were fairly beseiged last night with oily arguments, and every man of us are now true to our colors, and true to our convictions, to our faith in Grover Cleveland, the leader of the Democracy, We are here as practical politicians, to devise ways and means to carry Indiana for Cleveland; to turn the flood of darkness into a channel of light, and I can assure the delegates of this conference that there will be such a vote of colored men for Cleveland and Thurman next November as will astonish both parties alike. Now, having explained my position, ask me for no further speechmaking but show me how I can aid in the election of Cleveland and Thurman and no effort of mine will be spared to accomplish that end. [Vociferous applause.]

The regular order of business being taken up the committees on address and resolutions were consolidated into one body. Previous to their retiring to prepare address and resolutions, F. J. Anderson and J. Allen Ross were substituted in place of Messrs. Clemons and Clark, withdrawn, and George H. Moore of Michigan and W. D. Smith of Chicago added.

Chairman Clark announced that a communication to the conference had been received from the old veteran, George L. Downing of Rhode Island, and it was read by the secretary.

After the reading of Mr. Downing's letter the convention took a recess until the committee on resolutions made its report. T. Thomas Fortune, chairman of the committee, read the address with fine effect, and it was loudly applauded, especially those passages which referred to the tariff reform message of President Cleveland, and to the deprecation of the free whisky and tobacco plank of the republican platform. When the names of Cleveland and Thurman were mentioned as the ticket worthy of the conference's support, there was loud and long-continued cheering.

The report of the committee was signed by T. Thomas Fortune of New York, chairman; J. Milton Turner, Missouri; C. H. J. Taylor, Kansas; W. T. Scott, Illinois; J. Allen Ross, Kentucky; J. Gordon Street, Massachusetts; P. G. Anderson, Pennsylvania; James M. Vena, Missouri; George H. Moore, Michigan and W. B. Smith, Illinois.

Mr. W. T. Scott of Illinois moved that 25,000 documents be printed containing Chairman Clark's address, the report of the committee on resolutions and the proceedings of the convention, the copies to be used in the present campaign. The motion was carried unanimously. The conference then adjourned until 8:30 p. m.

THE CLOSING SESSION.

An Executive Committee Chosen and a Final Adjournment.

When the conference assembled in the afternoon the members conducted themselves with the same regard for harmony and quiet, intelligent action that characterized their deliberations in the morning, but an unexpected turn was given to the proceedings, which, for a time, seemed a counter-part of Wednesday's confusion. By the action of the morning the regular order of proceedings called for the consideration of the appointment of a National executive committee. Accordingly the question was taken up. Before the call of the roll of States was begun, F. V. Anderson of Pennsylvania introduced a resolutian to the effect that J. Milton Turner should be made chairman of the executive committee. Objections were made immediately. Mr. Taylor took the floor and stated it as his opinion that the committee had the right to select its own chairman. T. T. Brown made a strong plea for taking up the regular order of business. The roll of States was finally called, when the following committee was chosen:

Arkansas—B. E. Adair.
District of Columbia—R. B. Robinson.
Illinois—W. T. Scott.
Indiana—C. H. Sheldon.
Iowa—Charles Curtis.
Kansas—Frank Boyd.
Kentucky—J. A. Ross.
Massachusetts—C. H. Plummer.
Michigan—George H. Moore.
Mi souri—J. Milton Turner.
New York—H. F. Downey.
Ohio—R. A. Jones.
Pennsylvania—F. V. Anderson.
South Carolia—T. A. J. Clemons.
Tennessee—H. C. Smith.
Viagin̈ia—G. W. Fisher.

J. M. Vena then made the very happy point of saying that no national committee was needed, that the Democratic committee was good enough for him, and that he wanted to be placed on record as saying that he had nothing to do with it. The idea took like wild fire. A reconsideration was taken on its selection which wac carried.

Suddenly J. Milton Turner moved to adjourn sine die. The motion surprised everybody as coming from him, but it was carried with a hurrah. The sequel was that Turner was promised the chairmanship of the executive committee. This was proven by the action of the meeting at the English hotel an hour later. W. C. Scott was chosen chairman, J. Allen Ross, secretary, and Charles Sheldon, treasurer. An executive committee was chosen, consisting of J. M. Turner, chairman, F. G. Anderson, Pennsylvania; H. J. Lewis, Michigan; Frank Boyd, Kansas; C. H. Plummer, Massachusetts, and R. B. Robinson, District of Columbia. The Indiana delegation made objections to Turner, as also did R. A. Jones. of Ohio. This ended the business of the Negro national conference.

The concluding mass meeting under the auspices of the conference, was an enthusiastic gathering, and was largely attended by Republicans, the more liberal of whom joined in the applause when a telling point was made.

Charles E. Sheldon called the meeting to order and made a good speech. T. T. Brown, of Springfield, Illinois, gave strong reasons why the black-face should no longer be a Republican badge. He referred to the rumors of mob violence that had been circulated since the conference had met. He said that if any body wanted to harm them for discharging their duty, let them come on. But he would remind them of how they deprecated intimidation in the South, He declared that the Negroes had been servile to one party long enough. If they had had any debt to discharge to the Republican party they surely had paid it in the last twenty-five years. Peter H. Clark spoke for almost an hour and was listened to very attentively. His treatment of the race problem was very masterly and made a deep impression. He said that the Negro had been servile so long that one of independent mind was thought to be either driven to cast the ballot as he did, or had been bought. He affirmed that the colored people had begun to arise and assert themselves. They were awakening to the fact that were not all devils in one party and angels in the other. There were now two schools of thought among the Negroes, and he was glad this was so—the one straight-out Republican and the other whose belief was that the Democratic interpetation of the constitution was a correct one. After he had concluded, Mrs. J. T. V. Hill, was introduced as the president of the "Frances Cleveland Club." She delivered a short address and was heartily applauded. On behalf of her club she bid the delegates God speed in their humble efforts "to bring about this new emancipation of the 7,000,000 colored people. We promise you all the assistance which the home and fireside can give. We are not unmindful that we ladies, in common with you bear social ostracism and the sting of unkind expression. You will permit me, on the part of the ladies of this club, to thank you for kind attention, assuring you as the lady of the White House has so capably held up the hand of the President by inspiring him in the line of duty so will we stand by you in the advocacy of principles which are near and dear to our common interest. We believe the re-election of Grover Cleveland will forever solve the Negro problem in America."

Mrs. R. W. Thompson sang "Star Spangled Banner' in an excellent manner and was rewarded with a storm of cheers.

Mr. C. H. J. Taylor was then introduced and delivered a lengthy speech that frequently brought down the house. He charged the Republican party with always having used them as slaves, but giving them no recognition. In the course of his address, he paid his respects to ex-Governor Porter's record on the Negro question, and unearthed some facts which that oily and polished gentleman would scarcely dare to own to-day. The Governor's speech in 1860, opposing Negro political equality and civil rights will be found interesting reading to his colored friends in this campaign. The grandfather of his grandson, William Henry Harrison, came in for a raking, and it was clearly shown that the old man feared the admission of Indiana into the Union as a slave State. When there facts were authenticated by history several Republicans stared at the speaker in open-mouthed wonderment.

J. Milton Turner's concluding was a brief but forcible plea for a division of the Negro vote, and that master of invictive and polished denunciation kept the enthusiasm of his audience to a white heat until the last sentence was uttered.

NOTES.

It was not "a little local affair."

It was a purely "spontaneous" gathering.

What's the matter with Clark? He's all right!

A few ignorant colored men endeavored to precipitate a row.

Miss Ida B. Wells, "Iola" was a conspicuous figure in the conference hall.

There were about seventy delegates present representing eighteen States.

The "child of Egypt," Rev. J. R. McDonald, was the humorist of the occasion.

J. T. V. Hill added new laurels to his already established reputation as an orator.

The conference was stormy at times but no blood was spilt and harmony was restored.

J. Milton Turner terms the conference "a milestone in the political history of America."

Nearly one-half of the delegates were editors of or contributors to colored newspapers.

The Republicans were attentive listeners to everything that was said in the conference.

The educated hoodlums sent by the Republicans to break up the conference were refused admission.

A remark was made that the better element ef the colored people were leaving the Republican party.

The general remark was that in many regards it was the brainiest assembly of colored men ever held in the U. S.

The big guns were all here—J. Milton Turner, Peter H. Clark, T. Thos. Fortune. C. H. Taylor and J. Gordon Streets.

A State Democratic organization will soon be perfected by Indiana colored men, with headquarters in this city.

A. E. Manning, C. H. Sheldon and R. W. Thompson are entitled to much for their work in behalf of the convention.

Mr. Henry F. Downing, of New York, U. S. Consul to San Pauls De Loanda, was the most pronounced ladies' man present.

Men with ideas and the courage to express them were in the majority and this may account largely for the clash and clatter of arms.

Peter H. Clark has developed into a rival of the "Knight of the Bandana," and is now called the "Noblest Black Roman of them all."

Herbert A. Clark has a remarkable aptitude for political management, and is a tireless worker in any movement which meets his approval.

J. Gordan Street was not satisfied with Journal's report of the proceedings. He had not read it, but had read the News. Mr. Street says he never saw the Journal's equal for bare face lying.

The falsehoods and misrepresentations resorted to by the Journal to baffle the conference and to neutrralize the influence, shows to what desperate straits the Republicans are reduced to keep the Negroes "in line."

The platform proposed by Mr. T. Thos. Fortune, of New York, is a most able and scholarly document and clearly sets forth the principles upon which the colored Democrats state their political wisdom and business sagacity.

Among the local ladies attending the sessions were Mrs. J. T. Mahoney and daughter, Miss Gertrude, Mrs. J. T. V. Hill, Mrs. R. W. Thompson, Mrs. Sarah F. Hart, Misses Susie Bradford, Mon Howard, Laura Dunnan and Angeline Brown.

Ex-Governor Porter said recently: "When men are deadly in earnest, they are apt to make considerable noise," and that explains the so-called "turbulence" on the floor. When a movement has developed a value which makes leadership desirable, it is not strange that their should be a spirited contest for such a significant honor.

THE CURIOSITIES OF BASE BALL.

In Abbeville, Ga., there is a ball club, every member of which voted for Harrison and Tyler.

There is a ball club in the city of Mexico which has instead of hassocks on the bases plates of beautiful native onyx

In Rio Janeiro they occasionally play our game, but the Brazilians are too tired to run bases, and Indians are hired to do it for them.

A wild bull broke up a ball game near Austin, Tex., the other day by charging into the field. Every one in both nines made home runs.

A naval officer's report from Alaska incidentally mentions that a Government nine was terribly waxed by a club picked from native Indians at Sitka.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., the other day a boy knocked a daisy cutter into an adjacent yard. The ball struck a chicken which an old lady was about to kill, and knocked it into the kitchen, breaking its neck. The old lady was so frightened that she went into a series of fits.

THE FREEMAN.

THE FREEMAN is a newspaper in the interest of the colored race. It is published every Saturday at 18½ N. Penn. St., by EDWARD E. COOPER, to whom all communications should be directed.

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One copy, one year..............$2.00
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Invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Rates of advertising made known on application at the office.

ONWARD and upward should be the watchword of the Negro.

THE spirit of political independence is abroad in the land and the Afro-American is a large share-holder therein.

COLORED men are beginning to learn the lessons of political economy, and already we read the signs of their beneficient influences.

THE Freeman is the organ of no click or faction, it is the people's paper. It bravely tells the truth without fear or favor, and gives all of the news for $2.00 per year. Now is the time to subrcibe.

THE Negro stands in the way of his own progress in many regards. He is a political slave and worships dead idols and issues. In his blind fidelity to one party he gropes and lingers in the rear of other races.

THE colored Republicans who are anxious to get on the pay roll of the Republican committee, steered clear of the conference this week. They were apprehensive of being termed "independent" "liberal or Negrowumps" perhaps.

BRAINS will tell every time. It is the intelligent Negro that is the thorn in the side of the Republicans. The aunt Dinahs and Uncle Toms can be led by sophristries and soft talk, but reason and logic guides and shapes the conduct of the intelligent colored man to-day.

HON. JAS. HILL, of Miss, tells the Cincinnati Enquirer how elections are carried by the bourbons of the South. From it we learn that ignorance and not intimidation is responsible for many of the political abuses perpetrated. Education must do the final work in the South for the Negro.

The conference of Independent colored men in this city this week marks an epoch in the political history of the Negro. It dates the beginning of his real emancipation and records the death of his political serfdom. Colored men are like white men. They have their religious differences and they will have their political differences. Some of the best informed men of both races have maintained that political division alone would complete the solution of the race problem and the trend of political discussions have been in this direction. It was not unlikely then that a conference of this nature should be called and the political welfare of the Negro discussed. Nor are the men at the head of the movement apostates and ignoramuses. They are men of character, ability and culture, representing the better element of the colored people. The foremost educator, Prof. Peter H. Clark, the most polished orator, J. Milton Turner, and by far the ablest Negro journalist, T. Thos. Fortune, are at the head of this new emancipation. The delegates to a man were editors of newspapers, ministers of the gospel, business men and professional men, who had ideas of their own and the courage to express them. The Republicans who slander the conference and its representatives do their own cause no good, and the poor, deluded colored people who abuse them but advertise their own ignorance. The Freeman sees naught but good in the purposes of the conference and would advise the "loyal" contingent to think more and talk less. Colored men must learn to respect each others opinions and differences of opinion, and cease longer to follow the blind leadership of ignorance and gratitude.

HE'S ALL RIGHT.

The World is at its old tricks again and we would not be surprised at anytime to see it take a "flop," and change its political jacket again. While running as an independent race paper it suddenly took a tumble to politics and hoisted the Republican banner. But the Republican managers are not such expert tumblers and wisely refused to admit the great "race" chariot to its counsels. This put the World on its ear, its proffered services were not accepted and it then proceeded to make a base attack on the only state officer that has in any capacity recognized the colored people—Bruce Carr. The Worlds notorious record, as a Republican—Ben Butler—Democratic-race racket newspaper is well known and no doubt Auditor Carr, whose friendship for the colored people has been proven, felt incensed at the "gall" of this apostate giving advice. He may have said what the World Hesian attributed to him, but what won't a man say when "riled" to desperation. Mr. Carr like every other astute politician has little faith in and no respect for the henchman whose fealty must be bought, and no doubt the "Republican from principle" racket sounded like the sheerest buncombe when backed by such a strong plea for boodle. The World man needed money, he had a note to meet and must have it. But Mr. Carr has had some experience in the "note business" himself and that too his sorrow. So he may have lost his temper and given vent to a few rash utterances but they applied to the Worlds Hessian and not to the colored people generally.

Mr. Carr is the first State officer to place a colored man in a responsible position and when the commissioners dismissed two colored men Auditor Carr retained one at his own expense. And yet the World would have the public think that Mr. Carr was an "awfully bad man" because he would not go ten steps to keep a colored man from voting the Democratic ticket." Here Mr. Carr's political wisdom transcends that of the World Hesian, for rightly does Mr. Carr conclude that when a colored man wants to vote the Democratic or any other ticket "ten steps" cannot prevent him—not even the the muzzle refered to. The colored Republican are justly indignant at the publication of a private conversation and have already assured Mr. Carr that if he is renominated he will get at least 9998 of the 10,000 colored votes of Indiana.

WHERE THE RACE SHOULD STAND.

Jeffersonian Principles.

DEAR COOPER—Your very excellent paper came to me last week. I am much pleased with it, though it has the sound of Democracy more than independence. I presume it feeds upon the unadulterated Jeffersonian Republicanism which both parties have gotten a long ways off from. The more I read the Declaration of Independence the more I admire Thomas Jefferson; and had this Government caught the ideas he intended when they were seeking their liberation from the English Government they would have liberated every Negro in the Colonies at the same time and had a free Republican form of government. I am strongly in favor of the Negro disseminating among the various political parties, as I am of the opinion that it is for his best interest, local as well as National; though a large number of the race are opposed to such a movement and will persecute those who think differently and if need be murder them. The Negro is being thrown upon his own responsibility by the Republican party. He is no longer mentioned as a parties' ward for whom they must wall around them the military and pass laws to protect him. Of course the Democracy of the North and West are entirely different from that of the South. The Democracy of the North and West look upon the Negro as a man, while the Democracy of the South look upon him as a hewer of wood and drawer of water, a creature to be servile to their whims and wishes to say nothing of their prejudices. What may be consistent in the North and West would be inconsistent in the South. In some portions of the South the people are more liberal and less prejudiced while in other sections they are worse. You are a forcible writer, my dear friend, and a deep thinker, so steer clear of either party, and be wholly independent, look forward for the race's interest, exposing the fallacies of all the political parties who tamper with the suffrage of the Negro. The Negro must be sure that he will be in good hands and that he will better his political condition before he leaves the camp of the party that has brought him so far. Yours with success.

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Louisville, Ky.

Where the Flies Go.

Wilmington, N. C., Messenger.

Some one has asked where do the flies go in the winter? That is a question of some interest, for a house-fly is born, fully grown, and of mature size, and there are no little flies of the same species, the small ones occasionally observed being different in kind from the large ones. The house-fly does not bite or pierce the skin, but gathers its food by a comb or rake or brush-like tongue, with which it is able to scrape the varnish from the covers of books, and it thus tickles the skin of persons upon whom it lights to feed upon the perspiration. A fly is a scavenger and a vehicle by which contagious diseases are spread. It poisons wounds and may carry deadly virus from decaying organic matter into food. It retires from sight at the beginning of winter, but where it goes few persons know. If a search of the house be made, they will be found in great numbers secreted in warm places in the roof or between partitions or floors. Last winter we had occasion to examine a roof, and found around the chimney myriads of flies hibernating comfortably and sufficiently lively to fly when disturbed in "overpowering clouds." No doubt this is a favorite winter resort for these insects.

Paste This in Your Hat.

Philadelphia Star.

Don't forget that your neighbor, though he differs from you politically, may be just as honest in his convictions as you; that this is a free country, where freedom of opinion has never been tolerated—in fact toleration is not the word, for freedom of opinion is one of the biggest of the broad foundation stones of our republican government and there would be an end of that form of government without it.

Confidence in Himself.

New York Sun.

Old Man—Do you think, young man, that you can give my daughter the luxuries she has been accustomed to.

Young Man—I am hopeful in that direction, sir. The only sealskin sacque and diamond ring she ever had were presents from me; and were it not for yours truly, Delmonico's to-day would be to her but a monumental brown-stone pile.

SUNSTROKE.

Its Causes and the Best Method of Treatment in Case of Attack.

New York Paper.

During the extremely hot summer of 1871 over 2,00 cases of sunstroke occurred in this city. Of these more than 300 died. It is probable that in fully developed cases the mortality is much higher, for in many instances about one-half of those attacked die.

In every large city in the United States this terrible malady claims its victims whenever the temperature on clear days rises to 95 degrees and upward.

While doctors are still in doubt concerning the essential nature of the morbid condition known as sunstroke or heatstroke, the causes of the disease are very well known and its mode of prevention understood.

An attack of sunstroke is nearly always preceded by certain symptoms which should direct the individual's attention to the impending danger. These symptoms are a hot, dry skin—the perspiration being checked—dryness of the mouth and throat, flushed face, suffusion of the eyes and throbbing of the head; in some cases there is slight delirium, in others a sense of weakness or confusion of thought, with alternate flushing and cooling of the face, such as sometimes comes on after smoking a strong cigar. The pulse is usually rapid, sometimes intermittent, and if the temperature of the body be measured with the themometer, it will be found several degrees above "blood heat."

If no attention is paid to these premonitory symptoms and exposure to the exciting cause continues, the "stroke" comes. The person suddenly falls to the ground, becomes unconscious and comatose, or, is attacked by frequent convulsions. The breathing is deep, slow and snoring, the pulse very rapid, and the skin dry and burning hot. In some cases, however, especially of that variety classed as "heatstroke," that is to say where the individual was not directly exposed to the rays of the sun, the pulse is weak and the skin pale, cold and moist. In these cases there is great danger of paralysis of the heart, following extreme exhaustion of the nervous system.

The causes of sunstroke are excessively high temperature, exhausting physical labor, excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquor and deprivation of water. Soldiers marching in hot weather are subject to sunstroke, especially when suffering for want of water. In the Federal army during the late war there were 7,200 cases of sunstroke, but owing probably to prompt attention from the medical officers the mortality was low.

Laborers of any kind who work outside, such as stevedores, are frequently prostrated by heatstroke, and a large proportion of these succumb to the attack.

Nothing is more firmly and conclusively established in the whole range of medical practice than that intemperance is the most prominent and fatal predisposing cause of sunstroke. A drunken man is not only much more liable to be attacked, but he is almost certain to die from the effects. All authorities are agreed upon this point. The most efficient preventive measure may therefore, be declared to be the avoidance of spirituous liquors.

The means of prevention are already indicated by a consideration of the causes. Exposure to high temperature or excessive exertion should be avoided. This is, however, easier said than done in most cases. Hence, whatever measures will reduce the evil influence of the above conditions must be adopted. When exposed to the sun, a light, well-ventilated hat should be worn. A broad-brimmed straw, probably, answers the demand better than any other. The cork helmet, as worn in the East Indies, is also serviceable, but its unsightliness will probably prevent its general use in this country. A sponge or handkerchief wet with cold water, placed in the hat, will keep the head cool and produce a general reduction of temperature in the body. This is a measure which should be adopted, especially by soldiers on a march.

The clothing should be loose and light, and frequent bathing of the face, head and arms will counteract the pernicious effects of the high temperature.

Plenty of water internally is one of the best preventives of sunstroke. It has been found that soldiers, upon whom the most accurate observations have been made, succumb to the effects of the heat only after the supply of drinking water is exhausted. So long as the canteens are full sunstroke does not occur in any army.

In case of sunstroke a competent phyiciapssh ould be at once sent for. But in the meantime the bystanders should not be idle. It the individual is unconscious and has a hot, dry skin, the clothing about the upper part of the body should be opened and cold water poured over him. If the water is poured over the head from the height of several feet the result is greater. So long as the heat of the skin seem excessive, the cold effusion should be continued. Convulsions do not contra-indicate this treatment. When the temperature of the body has become reduced in this way, and the unconsciousness still continues, hot mustard poultices should be applied to the abdomen and limbs. This may be done at first in those cases in which the skin is cold and moist and there seems to be a tendency to collapse. If the patient can swallow strong hot coffee or tea it may be given in small quantities, taking care not to overburden the stomach and course vomiting. Whisky or brandy should be given with great cantion. In extreme cases of depression a tablespoonful of whisky with a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia, may be the one thing needed to save life, but the judgment required in deciding when it shall be given is seldom found.

Bleeding is rarely resorted to in sunstroke at the present day, and in the judgment of the writer still more rarely required. Some cases need it and some recover in spite of it. Under all conditions its employment should be left to the physician.

Finally, as in so many other diseases, prevention is better than cure in this malady. Most persons who have suffered from sunstroke carry with them through life some effects of the attack. It is always better, therefore, never to have had a sunstroke than have been cured of one.

BROTHELY LOVE.

A Tender and Pathetic Incident Told by Bill Nye.

Damon and Pythias were named after a popular secret organization because they were solid on each other. They thought more of one another than anybody. They borrowed chewing tobacco and were always sociable and pleasant. They slept together, and unitedly "stood off" the landlady from month to month in the most cheerfully and harmonious manner. If Pythias snored in the night like the blast of a fog horn, Damon would not get mad and kick him in the stomach as some would do. He gently and firmly took him by the nose and lifted him up and down to the merry rhyme of "The Babies on the Block." They loved one another in season and out of season. Their affection was like the soft bloom of a Wyoming legislator. It never grew pale or wilted. It was always there. If Damon was at the bat, Pythias was on deck. If Damon went to a church fair and invited starvation, Pythias would go too, and vote on the handsomest baby till the First National Bank of Syracuse would refuse to honor his checks. But one day Damon got too much budge, and told the venerable and colossal old bummer of Syracuse what he thought of him. Then Dionysius told the chief engineer of the sausage grinder to turn on the steam and prepare for business. But Damon thought of Pythias, and how Pythias hadn't so much to live for as he had, and he made a compromise by offering to put Pythias in soak while the genuine Damon went to see his girl, who lived at Albany. Three days were given him to get around and redeem Pythias, and if he failed his friend would go to protest.

We will now suppose three days have elapsed since the preceding chapter. A large party of enthusiastic citizens of Syracuse are gathered around the grand stand, and Pythias is on the platform, cheerfully taking off his coat. Near by stands a man with a broad-axe. The Syracuse Silver Cornet Band has just played "It's Funny When You Feel That Way," and the chaplain has made a long prayer, Pythias sliding a trade dollar into his hand, and whispering to him to give him his money's worth. The Declaration of Independence has been read, and the man on his left is running his thumb playfully over the edge of the meat-axe. Pythias takes off his collar and tie, swearing softly to himself at his miserable luck. It is now the proper time to throw in the solitary horseman. The horizontal bars of golden light from the setting sun gleam and glitter from the dome of the court house and bathe the green plains of Syracuse with mellow splendor, the billowy piles of fleecy bronze in the eastern sky look soft and yielding, like a Sarah Bernhardt. The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea, and all nature seems possessed with solemn hush and stillness on the surrounding and engulfing horror. The solitary horseman is seen coming along the Albany and Syracuse toll-road. He jabs the Mexican spurs into the foaming flanks of his noble Cayuse plug, and the lash of his whip as he moves through the air sings a merry song. Damon has been delayed by road agents and wash-outs, and he is a little behind time. Besides, he fooled a little too long and dallied in Albany with his fair gazelle. But he is making time now, and he sails into the jail yard just in time to take his part. He and Pythias fall in each others arm, borrow a chew of fine-cut from each other and weep to slow music. Dionysius comes before the curtain, bows, and says the exercise will be postponed. He orders the band to play something soothing, gives Damon the appointment of superintendent of public instruction, and Pythias, the Syracuse postoffice, and everything is lovely. Orchestra plays something touchful, curtain comes down. Keno.

Trying to Keep Cool.

Time.

Old Mrs. Bently—Jane, where did you you hang that new thermometer?

Jane—Jist outside the winder, mum.

Old Mrs. Bently—Well, gracious, Jane! Bring it into the sittin'-room at once an close the blinds. D'ye want to roast us to death?

The strike of the flint-glass workers cost the association $257,000. The union has 7,000 members, almost all in the business.

SOMNAMBULISM.

The Extraordinary Feats Performed by Persons When Asleep.

Rev. Doctor Buckley in the June Century contributes an article under the title of "Dreams, Nightmare, and Somnambulism," from which we quote the following:

Somnambulism, in its simples form, is seen when persons talk in their sleep. They are plainly asleep and dreaming, yet the connection, ordinarily broken, between the physical organs and the images passing through the mind is retained or resumed in whole or in part. It is very common for children to talk more or less in their sleep; also many persons who do not usually do so are liable to mutter if they have over-eaten, or are feverish or otherwise ill. Slight movements are very frequent. Many who do not fancy that they have ever exhibited the germs of somnambulism groan, cry out, whisper, move the hand, or foot, or head, plainly in connection with ideas passing through the mind. From these incipient manifestations of importance somnambulism reaches frightful intensity and almost inconceivable complications.

Somnambulists in this country have often perpetrated murders, have even killed their own children; they have carried furniture out of houses, wound up clocks, ignited conflagrations. A carpenter not long since arose in the night, went into his shop and began to file a saw; but the noise of the operation awoke him. The extraordinary feats of somnambulists in ascending to the roofs of houses, treading dangerous places and doing many other things which they could not have done while awake have often been described, and in many cases made the subject of close investigation. Formerly it was believed by many that if they were not awakened they would in process of time return to their beds, and that there would not be any danger of serious accident happening to them. This has long been proved false. Many have fallen out of windows and been killed, and though some have skirted the brink of danger safely, the number of accidents to sleeping persons is great.

Essays have been written by somnambulists. A young lady, troubled and anxious about a prize for which she was to compete, involving the writing of an essay, arose from her bed in sleep and wrote a paper upon a subject upon which she had not intended to write when awake; and this essay secured for her the prize. The same person, later in life, while asleep, selected an obnoxious paper from among several documents, put it in a cup, and set fire to it. She was entirely unaware of the transaction in the morning.

Intellectual work has sometimes been done in ordinary dreams not attended by somnambulism. The composition of the "Kubla Khan" by Coleridge, while asleep, and of the "Devil's Sonata," by Tartini, are paralleled in a small way frequently. Public speakers often dream out discourses; and there is a clergyman now residing in the western part of New York State who, many years ago, dreamed that he preached a powerful sermon upon a topic, and delivered that identical discourse the following Sunday with great effect. But such compositions are not somnambulistic unless accompanied by some outward action at the time.

The Use of Ice.

It is probably a startling statement to say that fully 75 per cent. of the deaths of infants and children are due to errors in feeding. How frequently do we meet fond mothers, who in the hot weather never think of giving the babe water to drink, ice water even. What! Ice water for an infant or child! Oh, Doctor! Why, it will kill my baby. We admit that the use of ice water can possibly result in killing a babe, but if it does it has not been properly used. It is perfectly safe for babes or any one to the degree of satisfaction. Give freely, abundantly, slowly. Even break up the ice in little bits and feed the baby all it will take, and the fond mother will find that the bottle will not be needed so often, more rest and comfort will come for mother and babe, and good health reign instead of cholera infantum, diarrhea, etc. Probably in no other single direction is there a more potent cause for trouble in summer among infants and adults than in the denial we unconsciously undergo in the use of water. The great additional drain of water made in hot weather accounts for the greater necessity for a more liberal and abundant supply, and the disasters which follow the denial of it.

Borrowing for Funerals.

Philadelphia Record.

A Philadelphia undertaker declares that a women who will not even borrow money from a willing friend will borrow funeral halbiliments and the belongings at a funeral when there is a death in the family. "It is astonishing," said this shrewd observer, who has had long experience in managing funerals, "to what an extent the borrowing business is carried on upon such occasions. It is a little worse in the rural districts generally, and specially prevalent in New Jersey, where any thing from a silk dress to a pair of gloves is sought from the near and generally obliging neighbor. Some of this is absolutely necessary and excusable, but in some places it has grown to be a custom, and is expected. It is not only the family of the deceased who indulge in this queer habit. The death of a friend is a good excuse for the asking of a loan of a neighbor's new high silk hat, or his best black suit, or his wife's silk dress or almost any thing that is useful at a funeral. One dislikes to say no upon such an occasion, and the lender can only grin and bear it if the hat shall come home with all its slickness gone and a dent in it, or the new Prince Albert coat has a rent in the tail. It would astonish some people to know how much of a national custom it has become to borrow from one's neighbor when there is a funeral in the neighbor-hood."

A Foolish Spite.

Chicago Times.

One of the queerest instances on record of the deliberate wrecking of a great fortune is that of Ex-Senator D. H. Armstrong, who has destroyed his own property.

Armstrong, who has always been a conspicuous figure in Missouri politics, was at the time when his wife secured a divorce from him worth something more than $300,000. The Court ordered that alimony should be paid to the lady, and Armstrong threw away his property to resist paying her. The two parties were very bitter against each other, and seemed ready to go to any lengths.

Armstrong would not pay his taxes, for instance, and let his land get tied up that way. He fought to the uttermost each payment to his wife, although he had no defence, and thus after some years of fruitless and costly litigation and suicidal management the old gentleman is practically a poor man. He has certainly thrown away more than $275,000 in ten years, and the most curious part of the affair is the fact that he regards his losses with as much complacency as though they were profits. He has had $275,000 worth of revenge, and that is more of that article than most men are able to buy.

Humors of the Campaign.

Pig-Iron Kelly doesn't quail, even at the Cannon's mouth.—Boston Herald.

There's Field Marshal New out in favor of civil-service reform, too. Flanagan and Higgins will probably be the next.—Philadelphia Times.

When Mr. Morton was notified of his nomination he fully appreciated the solemity of the occasion. Nevertheless there was a good deal of Levity connected with the affair.—Peoria Transcript.

Morton is pictured with and without whiskers. The explanation of that is that he has recently been shaved, because he did not want the wind to blow through his whiskers in November.—New Orleans Picayune.

Now that Mr. Cleveland has stopped drinking it can no longer be said that his reform policy is wholly a failure. But, it may be asked, does the President stick to the one-term rule in this matter?—Philadelphia Press.

A Perpetual Railroad Pass.

Philadelphia Times

A perpetual railroad pass is a pretty rare thing to have, but a man living in Attlesborough, on the line of the Boston & Providence railroad, possesses one of these passes. In 1836, when the Boston & Providence was being built, Mr. John C. Dodge conveyed to it a portion of his land in consideration that he and his family should ride free over the railroad as long as the land was used for railroad purposes. A grandson of Mr. Dodge lately claimed that he was entitled to the privilegs named under the deed, and that the word family meant "descendants" of the grantor. The railroad company opposed the demand, but the Supreme Court of Massachusetts decided that the railroad must carry free the descendants of Mr. Dodge for all time.

The German Emperor's Left Arm.

London Truth.

Among the many different accounts of the new Emperor's physical blemish that I have seen it is curious that there is not one which is correct. The left arm is not deformed; but withered, or rather dwarfed; the nerves which vitalize it were subjected to great and prolonged pressure during birth, so that their conducting power (nerves are like telegraph wires) was destroyed. Hence the muscles of the arm were paralyzed, and became wasted from want of use, and the limb did not grow with the rest of the body. The responsibility of this rests with the German doctors who officiated on the occasion, a fact which partly explains the Empress Victoria's distrust of native talent. She insisted on Dr. Gream presiding at all subsequent ceremonies of the same kind, and outraged Teutons have never forgiven her for this affront to German "science."

The Age We Live In.

Omaha World.

American Citizen (fifty years ago)—Wagon's broke down and ain't worth mendin'. How long will it take you to build another?

Wheelwright—Well, lemme see; 'bout six weeks, I guess. I ain't got much to do to-morrow; come around and we'll talk it over.

A. D. 1888.

American Citizen (rushing in)—Got any locomotives in stock?

Builder—Not one.

"We must have another as quick as possible. How soon will it be done?"

"In sixteen hours."

The president regards Mr. Lamont as one of his greatest blessings—a sort of Daniel Boone, as it were.—New York Evening Sun.

THE FREEMAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 28, 1888.

ABOUT TOWN.

Miss Ida B. Wells, (Iola,) of Memphis, Tenn., is in the city attending the colored convention this week. She is the guest of Miss Estella Hart.

R. L. McCowan and Rev. John Cox, of Brazil, Ind., came in with "Miners Turnout" last Thursday.

Mr. Troy Porter and wife, of Paris, Ill., are in the city.

J. D. Townsend, of Greencastle, was in attendance at the conference this week.

Misses Lucy Duvall and Charlotte Bryant, of Louisville, Ky., are the guest of Miss Estella Hart.

The Piscatorial Club picniced at Broad Ripple last Wednesday. Dancing, fishing and boating were the order of the day.

Send your news and subscriptions to The Freeman.

The success of the conference held in this city was due very largely to the efforts of A. E. Manning, of this city, and C. H. Sheldon of Evansville, who had the matter in hand. The use of the Hendricks Club's elegant rooms were tendered and every convenience to be had.

The colored hoodlums who attended the meeting at the court house last Wednesday and Thursday evenings added nothing to their previous bad reputation.

The city has been thronged with strangers this week attracted thither by the conference.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Bagley, of Washington, D. C., passed through this city this week, enroute to Cincinnati.

Austin M. Perry, of Mattoon, Ill., and ex-councilman of that place, was in attendance at the conference this week.

Bennett Stewart, of Brazil was in the city this week.

Alvin W. Robinson, of Sidney, Ills., called on General Harrison Wednesday last.

THE KICKERS COLUMN.

This column will be devoted exclusively to the kickers, and to persons who are confident that times would be better if they had their own way. The Freeman will add that the kicker is a numerous quantity and the managers of both political parties would do well to watch this column.

Bill Floyd has a place for his boy. He's quiet just now.

Judge Franklin is not entirely satisfied with things, but will wait awhile before he——?

G. L. Knox is sanguine of a Republican victory in November, but, Oh my! the short-sightedness of the local managers.

Ben Bagby is confident that what Huston et al. don't know about running a campaign would make a big book. He will wait a week or so longer, however.

Martin L. Benson, Jas. B. Elbert, Jessie Ringgold, J. H. Thomas and Sol Mukes all want places in the committee rooms. They are not kicking yet, but are beginning to show their front teeth.

CHURCH NOTES.

Camp meeting at Bruces Grove continues over Sunday.

Rev. John Jasper of Richmond, Va., is in the city the guest of Rev. J. W. Carr.

Rev. Ross, of Ohio, will speak at the camp meeting at Bruces grove to-morrow.

Rev. N. A. Seymour of the New Bethel Baptist Church speaks in glowing terms of the outlook of that charge.

The members of South Calvary Church will take possession of the new edifice about the second of August. It is a magnificent structure.

POLITICAL PICK-UPS.

Col. Jones is evidently not a favorite with the "gang."

The Bruce Carr-World episode will no doubt open the eyes of the "loyal" contingent. Truth will get out.

The disaffection of the colored voters was never so great as in this campaign. An ill omen for the Republicans. The black vote is no longer solid, a blessing for the Negro.

The colored Democrats are jubilant. They have a right to be. The colored Republicans are correspondingly despondent, but they haven't a right to be. They should accept whatever is dished up to them by their lords and masters and not whimper.

A Proposition for a Colored Lincoln League Convention.

We, the members of the Lincoln League, Muncie, Delaware county, Indiana, think it would be a grand movement for all of various colored political clubs, after they shall have been thoroughly organized to hold a mass convention in Indianapolis, on or about August 28th, whose purpose among other things shall be to properly cement ourselves together to co-operate and resist any and all measures which would have a tendency to split the colored vote. We have organized a Lincoln Republican colored club, which is in fine working order, with 84 members. It started last week with sixty-two. President, Rev. N. L. Bray; vice-president, Rev. C. W. Foster; secretary, W. Frank Patterson, jr.; W. H. Stokes, chairman executive committee. Let all who favor this call address all communications to the secretary. We would like for two or more delegates from each county to be present in this called convention and make it a general day to call on Benjamin Harrison. Prof. W. Frank Patterson, jr., secretary, Muncie, Ind.

SHELBYVILLE SHOTS.

Trouble in the Churches.

Elder George D. Smith, our pastor, who has been in the State of Michigan for ten days, reports everything lovely. Battle Creek is an exceptional city...... Our church is progressing. While the pastor was away the sisters placed a new carpet on the pulpit and new blinds at the windows.........Mrs. Katie Palmer is visiting her mother.......Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. E. Smith and Miss Jane Prince took a flying trip to Greensburg last week...... Mr. James Wilson is getting around again.........The ladies are preparing for a grand time Thursday night at the social entitled Harrison and Morton......... Miss C. Jackson has returned home from Franklin where she has been attending the Sunday-school convention, a delegate from our Sunday-school.........Mr. Peter Furguson, one of Mount Zion's Baptist preachers, was here last Sunday and preached for the Third Church. A wise man always takes heed to his ways, but the foolish is full of strife and division. Two Baptist Churches in one little town of fifty or sixty members does not speak well for the minister who is trying to divide the church to get a place to preach. I hope to see the day when the Baptist Church will know by the qualification of a young man whether he is fit to preach. This county has been troubled with split churches and a preacher can not pastor the church in peace. Let us have a more evangelic ministry and our cause will do better. Brothers and sisters, don't let us know the preacher by his plug hat and cane and white linen duster but by his deeds and his work let the church know them. Even here in Shelbyville, brothers and sisters, all kindred and thought, the excited passion of them, Rev. Peter Furguson is trying to get a church, and if these kind of characteristics are to lead the Christian it is a true declaration of the Testament where it says that if the blind lead the blind all will fall into the ditch together. Members, have Christian dignity. Brother preachers, let us go on to perfection and not degradation. Let each minister lead his flock as if he was expecting pay. Peter, feed my lambs; Peter, feed my sheep, this implies to all preachers who have been divinely called the work.

BRAZIL NEWS.

Mr. Editor—Sir: After some delay I write to you again to let you know that we are still alive. We are having a good deal of rain at present. General health is good, and the church is moving along nicely. The Sabbath School is getting along good with F. Barnett, Superintendent, J. Shannon, B. Stewart, and J. Cox as teachers. We met Sunday the 22d in union with the Knightsville school. The exercises were as follows: Singing, reciting, scripture lessons and reading essays. The Knightsville school took the banner. Mrs. Griffin has returned to her home from a visit to her mother in Kansas. Mr. John Johnson has been on the sick list for several weeks. JOHN COX.

OUR NEWBURGH LETTER.

Mr. Editor:

You will find enclosed money order for three subscribers six months each ....We sent our venerable Superintendent, Mr. Ed Johnson, to the Sunday School Convention last week.........Elder G. Clay, our much esteemed pastor, failed to get here to his last appointment Deacon M. Johnson entertained the people in the afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Grayer preached in the evening.... .... Miss Mariah Richards who has been teaching in Kentucky, is at home spending a few weeks with her mother and friends......Elder Turner, of the Methodist faith, preaches for the Second M. E. Church of this place twice a month.

LUDWIG.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Canon Rawlinson, whose volumes are known to all scholars, is about seventy-three years old. He is not impressive in personal appearance, nor is he a popular preacher, on account of a serious impediment in his speech.

The Bishop of Carlisle declared in a recent speech that men were kept from religion by the character of modern sermons. He added that a sermon was very often a text floating about in a quantity of weak soup.—The Churchman.

For what is it to thee, whether that man be such or such, or whether this man do or speak this or that? Thou shalt not need to answer for others, but shall give an account for thyself. Wherefore dost thou entangle thyself.—St. Thomas.

We need to watch our tendencies. They may be leading us in the right directions, but also in wrong ones, and we should therefore be careful to know whither we are moving. Are we drawing nearer God and dwelling in the love with which he surrounds us?—United Presbyterian.

Of eighty-six Jewish periodicals, eighteen are published in the Hebrew language, fourteen in English, and others in German, French and Russian. The Jews have forty-nine synagogues in New York city, and a larger Jewish population there to-day than can be found in Jerusalem.

Divine grace, even in the heart of weak and sinful man, is invincible. Drown it in the waters of adversity, it rises more beautiful, as not being drowned indeed, but only washed; throw it into the furnace of firery trials, it comes out purer and loses nothing but the dross.—Archbishop Leighton.

The Bible seeks to regulate our actions in this world, not exclusively by considerations that relate simply to this life, but mainly by motives that are drawn from another life, and that relate to God and what he requires of his moral creatures. True godliness embraces both lives in its vision and motives to action.—The Independent.

LIGHTNING RODS.

Two Views of Their Value and the Harm or Good That Comes from Them.

"Lightning rods are going out of use. Why? Because they are not believed to be the protection that it was once thought they were." This was what an electrician once told a reporter. Fifteen years ago the lightning rod agent was everywhere in the land, and more especially at every farmer's door. To-day, it is claimed, their number has materially decreased and farmers are discontinuing the use of them.

"What is your opinion upon the subject of lightning rods?" was asked of Chief Walker of the Pittsburg City Electrical Department by a Dispatch reporter:

"Candidly, in nine cases out of ten" he replied, "I think they are humbugs. I believe it is a fact that more barns are struck and burned that have lightning rods on than off. In the first place, it is best to keep electricity as far away from the building as possible. The object of the lightning rod is to attract it. The rod is supposed to act as a conductor of the electrical current to the earth, but instead of being carried off, the current, in consequece of faulty construction of the rod and attachments, is frequently switched into the building. The end of the wire is supposed to be buried in moist earth, the moisture acting as a good conductor. Without strict attention the iron becomes oxidized and rusts off, and then the rod is worse than nothing. It is a positive danger under such circumstances, attracting the electricity of the atmosphere and having no adequate outlet for it. Then, again, the same danger arises when the the insulators upon the sides of the building become defective. The lightning is attracted from the atmosphere, where it might have remained but for the rod, and is turned loose against the building on its way to the earth. If, for instance, the attachments are poor or worn out, the current may be deflected and set fire to the building. This is no uncommon occurrence. In this city some years ago the lightning rod on the Belmont water works was struck and it fused. The current flowed on down and played about the machinery in the liveliest kind of a way. A big stone was knocked off the Washington Monument by lightning. When the ground contact is good and the lightning is about to strike a building a rod may be of use, but I think the rods do more harm than good. There was a time when the farmers were scared into rodding their barns and houses, but I think they are getting over that."

An entirely different view was taken by a lightning rod manufacturer, who is one of the largest producers in the United States.

"No," said he, "it is not true that the demands for the rods is falling off. The business this spring is not quite so lively as at this time last year, but the season is a little late. It is all nonsense to deny the value of lightning rods as a protection for buildings. think that has been established long ago. Electricians may theorize upon the subject, but that does not count much against the practical test of their utility. Much of the prejudice against the rods is the poor workmanship in setting them up. In such cases the rods get the blame very unjustly.

"Every man knows the principle on which a lightning rod works. It is composed of iron or copper, ar a composition of both these metals. They are good conductors of the electric current and draws it down to the earth when it comes dangerously close to a building. There are about forty varieties of the rod, the copper being the best, as that metal is the best conductor. Here is another prejudice against the rods. A man puts up one rod at the end of the barn, for instance, takes no care of it whatever, and then expects that one rod to watch over the entire heavens for him. To secure protection for a large structure there should be a circuit of lightning rods, all connecting and all with good ground contact in moist earth. Destroy the condition of anything good and you wipe out its effectiveness. It is a fact first-class architects in this city include in their plans the lightning rod circuit. The agents are not connected with the manufacturers other than as purchasers of the rods on their own account. Glass was formerly used as an insulator, but now we fasten the rods to the sides of buildings with iron clamps. Great care is exercised in the manufacture of the rods, and they are made in the most scientific manner possible."

THE CANOE.

On the great streams the ships may go
About men's business to and fro,
But I, the egg-shell pinnace, sleep
On crystal waters, ankle deep;
I, whose diminutive design,
Of sweeter cedar, pithier pine,
Is fashioned on so frail a mold,
A hand may launch, a hand withold.
I, the unnamed inviolate,
Green, rustic rivers navigate;
My dipping paddle scarcely shakes
The berry in the bramble brakes.
Still forth on my green way I wend
Beside the cottage garden end,
And by the nestled angler fare,
And take the lovers unaware
By willow, wood and wheel
Speedily fleets my touching keel;
By all retired and shady spots,
Where prosper dim forget-me-nots.

Whenever a ship loses her hold she goes to the bottom with a rush.

WESTERN HOMESTEADS.

The Habitations of the Early Settlers in Kansas and Nebraska.

To begin with the habitation of the homesteader is either a dugout or a house built of squares of sod taken from the prairie—Nebraska or Kansas brick, as they are facetiously termed, says Frank G. Spearman in Harper's Magazine. The dugout consists of a hole dug in the side of a canon or any sort of depression on the prairie which will serve as a wind break. This hole is roofed across about on a level with the prairie, with inch boards, and these are covered with sod. A foot or so of stove-pipe protruding from the roof is the sole indication of a human habitation. One room generally serves all the purposes of the homesteader and his family. If he prospers for a season he adds to the front o his abode by erecting walls of sod on the sides and putting in a new front, the old one serving as a partition between the two rooms. This is considered a commodious dwelling. After riding over the quarter section looking for an owner, espying such an abode, and guiding your team down a break-neck descent to the front door, would it surprise you, upon entering this hole in the ground, to find, for instance, a very modern organ with an imposing cathedral back towering high in one corner of the room? But this is no cause for astonishment—very frequently organs and ornate designs in furniture are to be found in the dugouts. Or, if the lady of the house should invite you to remain for the meeting of the literary club there in the evening, would you stare at that? Not at all. Literary clubs, which the members ride all the way from five to twenty miles to attend, and where they discuss with great earnestness everything from the latest political problem to the most abstruse point in metaphysics, are quite the regular thing with our homesteaders. But to behold this life so full of paradoxes in the height of its incongruousness you should be a spectator in the dug out when a neighborhood dance is in full blast. The earthen walls have been skillfully tapestried for the occasion with calico, and when the fun begins the clay floor speedily responds to the capering of the many twinkling feet, and there arises a cloud of dust that would stifle an Indian. But, bless you! they don't mind a bit of dust. A polished floor and the most perfect system of ventilation attainable could add nothing to their enjoyment.

The homesteaders are very honest. You can leave a house unlocked at all times and your stores are perfectly safe—with the exception of what liquor you may have on hand for medicinal purposes. In other words, the homesteader will steal whisky every time. As a class they are neighborly, kind to one in distress, and exceedingly hospitable.

But it must not be supposed that all homesteaders live in dugouts or sleep six or seven in a room; such experiences attach to the first year or two of frontier life more than to any later period. Many sightly. commodious and comfortable sod houses have been built. The walls are usually two feet in thickness, the roof shingled, doors and windows set into the walls, and the house plastered inside, sometimes outside, altogether making a very neat and desirable residence. These structures, too, are free from the annoyances of dugouts, in which are found all manner of insects and rodents. Occasionally a rattlesnake will burrow through the earthen sides and coil himself snugly in the bed clothes, where you will find him on a cold morning. Such intruders are rare, but there are some people who strenuously object to even rare visits of this sort; such are usually energetic enough to get out of the old house and into a new one before spending many months in an abode so uncomfortably near to nature's heart.

AN HISTORIC EVENT.

Cincinnati's Jubilee of One Hundred Days.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the Northwest Territory, which is now in progress in Cincinnati, and which is to continue one hundred days and nights, is one of the most important events of the present century. A dozen States are officially represented, the Government has furnished a magnificent collection of curios from Washington, D. C., and all the arrangements of the Exposition are on a broad and liberal plan. The Art Gallery, for instance, is the finest ever seen in this country; the intrinsic value of the paintings in the collection is estimated at one million dollars. The electric light display will be the most brilliant ever witnessed in the United States. The new buildings with the permanent Music Hall and numerous annexes represent an area of forty-five acres under one continuous roof, and the space for exhibiting purposes aggregates nearly a million square feet. Reduced rates are given on all railroads, which will insure a monster attendance.

The Blue Grass Region.

"Do you realize the state you are in", said Mrs. Blood as the tired Colonel seated himself and tried to draw his boots off.

"Shert'n y, m'dear," responded the Colonel, "any one wishalfan (hic) eye could shee I'm in Shtate of Kentuck."

Spain will send a ship containing specimens of her products to the South American Exposition.

A WILD WESTERN WEDDING.

Effective Coupling of a Wyoming Pair by a Justice of the Peace.

It appears that one Jonas Burton had been chosen justice of the peace of one the small Wyoming towns, not because he was possessed of any special qualifications for the office, but on account of his personal magnetism, which had about it all those qualities which go to make the yellow dog a thing of beauty and a joy forever to the lovers of pure cussedness. Among other functions o his office Hon. Jonas one day found himself called upon to join in the "bonds of padlock," as matrimony is sometimes called in the west, a raw young couple from up the country.

His honor was appalled at the situation. He could commit a horse-thief to the gallows with all the elegance and impressiveness of manner which that act demanded. He could sentence a man to jail for life for holding five aces in his hand at poker without turning a hair, but as for "marryin' folks, he wasn't in it, be goshtlemitey!" But as justice of the peace he had to do it, and his perturbation of spirit was dreadful to witness.

About an hour before the ceremony was to take place the correspondent, accompanied by one of the leading citizens of the place, a Mr. Stiles, was sent to the squire's cabin and found him poring over a large volume of the statutes of Wyoming, sweating like a horse, and looking terribly anxious. After greeting the callers he said:

"Stiles, the durned galoots that got up these yer laws hadn't gumption enough to last them over night. I've run through the blamed book a half-dozen times an' can't find a dod-blasted word about matermony, or how the hitchin' process is proceeded with. I've just got to put the clamps on this couple, hit or miss, an' ef I don't yoke 'em up legal I can't help it."

"Oh," said Stiles, "just do the best you can. Any kind of a ceremony will do in this country, for people never question the legality of the thing. I'll post you as well as I can."

Stiles then explained to him about how he should proceed, and the old man thought, finally, he could worry through it. Ere long the couple appeared, followed by a crowd of the citizens of the camp. The candidates stood up before the old squire, who said:

"Feller citizens, this yar man and this yar woman have appeared before this court to be hitched in the legal bands of wedlock. If any galoot in the mob knows of anything that mout block the game ef tuk to a higher court, let him now toot his bazoo, or else keep his jaw to himself now and forever more. All in favor of proceedin' as authorized by law say 'I.'"

Everybody said "I."

"Contrary, 'No.'"

Nobody said "No."

"The motion is carried unanimously, an' the court rules that thar hain't nothin' to prevent trying the case. Grip your fins.' The candidates joined hands. "Amos Peabody, do you solemnly swa'ar thet you'll freeze to 'Mandy forever an' ever? Thet ye'll love 'er and pervide fer 'er, an' treat 'er square an' white, accordin' to the rules and regulations sot down to govern sich cases in the laws o' the United States, so help you God?"

"Yaas, sir; I do sir."

"That fixes your end o' the bargain. 'Mandy Thomas, do you solemnly swa'ar that ye'll hang on to Amos for all comin' time; that ye'll nuss him in sickness and be square to him in wellness; that ye'll be to him a good, true, honest, up an' up wife, under the penalty prescribed by the laws for the punishment of such offenses; do you swa'r it, so help you God?"

"I swa'ar I will."

"Then, by the power in me vested as ustice of the peace, in an' fur this precinct, I pronounce you, Amos Peabody, husband, an' you, 'Mandy Thomas, wife, an' legalize ye to remain as such now an' furevermore; and ye'll stand committed till the fees an' costs in the case be paid in full, an' may God have mercy on your souls, and bless this union with his heftiest blessin's."

The fees and costs were adjusted, and, after receiving the congratulations of the assembly, the newly-made husband and wife departed for their cabin up the creek.

TRADE AND LABOR.

The Knights of Troy, N. Y., purchased the State armory in 1886, but have had to let it fall through because of lack of funds to pay for the structure.

The cities of Australia are steadily growing in population. The census of Melbourne shows its population to be 400,000, one-seventh of that of Australia.

Japanese make there own ships, and they claim the manufacture of the first repeating gun in the world. They buy mining machinery in this country.

It is expected that 5,000 Brotherhood engineers will be at the anniversary celebration in Detroit on Aug 17 and 18. The Brotherhood was born at Detroit on Aug. 17, 1863.

A company with a capital of $1,00,000 will develop 20,000 acres of iron and timber lands in Cherokee county, Texas. The product of the iron beds, they say, cannot be excelled. A furnace operated by convicts has been established three years, and the output has been sent all over the West. The new State House at Austin used $100,000 worth of the prison's output.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Young trees that have been shaken by the late heavy rains and winds should be examined, straightened and the earth packed around them.

Each tree requires a certain amount of space, according to its kind. You can crowd it only at the risk of getting reduced crops of undersized, inferior and badly colored fruit.

Canada thistles and other noxious weeds should be eradicated by the use of sheep. Salt should be put immediately around the stem at the root of the plant. The sheep, in getting at the salt, eat the weed close to and a little below the surface of the ground.

There is no kind of stock that can be improved much more rapidly than the hogs, provided, of course, that good care is taken in the selection, the mating and the breeding, and at the same time good care is taken to feed well and give such other attentions as are necessary to secure a rapid gain.

To lead a stubborn cow, put a rope around her horns in the usual fashion and then pass it back of and around her ear, then forward and under the rope which goes around her horns, pulling the ear tight against the horn. When the rope is properly arranged, the most stubborn cow will trot along nicely.

The farming of the future must be gradually contracted in the number of acres. Higher cultivation, more remunerative crops. Less hard work over broad fields and closer attention to special paying crops on the fields that surround the house. More pasture, more stock and plenty of ensilage—this insures the purchase of less commercial fertilizer and the very best results from the contents of the barn yard.

A sure protection against the cut-worm is found in old tin fruit cans. Throw them on a fire and melt them apart, and place them around single plants, after setting them. This method will prove effectual in keeping off these pests. They should be firmly pressed into the soil, being careful not to leave an open space. I have used them for tomatos and cabages for three years without losing a plant.—[J. T. P., in Farm and Home.

Bees will not pay unless there is plenty of bee pasture. To simply procure a hive of bees and expect them to produce honey, with nothing for them to work upon, will result in a failure. Do not rob the bees until the honey season is over unless the combs are all full, and care should be exercised in so doing, as a failure to leave a supply of honey for the use of the bees in winter may result in a loss of the entire colony.

Sheep will need very little care, now, as they can find abundant subsistence in the young grass and weeds that come up. As they graze close to the ground they will find something to eat on nearly all kinds of waste places. They should have a dry place at night, and not be left out in the fields, as dampness is injurious. If the feed be scarce on the grazing ground a half pint of oats to each sheep may be allowed at night.

Do not sell hay; it is the most unfortunate crop that we can sell from the farm, making an exceedingly heavy draft on the fertility of the soil for a very limited money return. The money value of the elements of plant food contained in a ton of timothy hay is $6.18; in a ton of clover hay, $9.29. We cannot afford to go into the market and buy the chemicals which will produce these goods for the sums mentioned.

Thoroughly Satisfied With Himself.

An English General, in reviewing a corps of cavalry suddenly stopped before a splendid-looking fellow and asked abruptly:

"Which is the best horse in the regiment?"

"No. 40, sir."

"What makes you think he is the best horse?"

"He walks, trots and gallops well; is a good jumper; has no vice, no blemish; carries his head well; is in his prime."

"And who is the best soldier in the regiment?"

"Tom Jones, sir."

"Why?"

"Because he is an honorable man, is obedient, tidy, takes good care of his equipment and his horse, and does his duty well?"

"And who is the rider of the best horse?"

"Tom Jones, sir."

"And who is Tom Jones?"

"I am, sir."

The General could not help laughing, but he gave a sovereign to the informant, who received it without moving a muscle.

A Lawrer's Long Speech.

Baltimore American.

In the case of Gemmel against Brydon, &c., now being heard by Judge Duffey, Mr. Wm. A. Marbury yesterday concluded the opening speech to the Court. This speech followed the reading of the testimony. Mr. Marbury spoke five hours each day for seven days making thirty-five hours in all. This is said to be by far the longest time ever taken by any one attorney in the trial of a case in any of the State Courts. Eleven hours was the previous record. Mr. Marbury had to go over the history of the entire case and of the records of twenty years of the North Branch Coal Mining Company, and this was the reason he took so much time. When he wound up he was congratulated upon the concise way he presented the argument to the Court.

SOME ODD THINGS.

At Wolf Island, Lake Ontario, the shore is covered with dead potato-bugs, which have been washed up by the waves, to the depth of two or three inches.

Land in New York city is so dear that it does not pay capitalists to build houses for rental. Many houses that sell for $40,000 will not bring $2,500 a year rent.

Divorces are even easier in Germany than here. At Frakfort-on-the-Main last week a married woman was pronounced the person at fault and legally divorced because she did not know how to cook.

On opening an ice-laden car at Cincinnati a tramp emerged and hurriedly made off. As the car had been locked three days before it is supposed that he endured the wintry temperature all that time.

An instructor in an Indian school says it is easier to overcome the Indian's prejudice against Christianity and convert him than to reconcile him to manual labor. But after he is christianized even then he won't work.

Among President Cleveland's callers the other day was John Winchell of Detroit, aged 91, who had come personally to urge the passage of a bill to pay him arrears of pensions granted in 1834 for wounds received in 1814 at Lundy's Lane.

A Dodge county, Nebraska, farmer has notified whom it may concern that "if any man's cows or oxen gits in these oats, his or her tail will be cnt off, as the case may be. I am a good, Christian man and pays my taxes, but dash a man who lets his critters run lose, I say."

A New York coroner's physician remarks that in his experience he has found that more people die in the fourth floor of a building than any of the others. In the cases of sudden death he says that there are more which take place on the fourth floor in one year in New York than in all other parts of the houses combined.

Thirty years ago a manufacturing firm in Manchester, Conn., made up an immense lot of bandana handkerchiefs for A. T. Stewart, and he refused to take them on account of some defect. They were stored away until the other day, when the were put on the market and sold readily. The same firm is now making 1,000 dozen bandanas a day, and can't supply the demand.

A wild girl, some 12 or 14 years old, has been discovered in Catahoula parish, Louisiana, and the people there are anxious to capture without harming her, and see if it is not possible to civilize her. She is thought to be one of two children brought thither by a gipsy tramp woman some years ago, and to have been abandoned on account of a club foot that prevented her walking fast.

Edward True, of Fort Fairfield, Me., has killed seventy-three bears, but his seventy-fourth got away. Having set a trap a few days ago, he repaired to it a few days later and found the bear caught and raging wildly. He took aim and at the same time the bear made a tremendous effort, freeing himself from the trap but leaving a part of the claw. Mr. True thinks he weighed 800 pounds.

Railroad men say that lightning occasionally strikes locomotives when they run through thunder-storms, but it has never been known to harm them or the men in the cabs. The electricity thins out and spreads all over the engine, running off the wheels and along the track when it leaves the machinery. The impression is that the locomotives are lightning-catchers and attract the bolts that otherwise might hit the cars.

A writer figures out from official data that the number of Smiths in England and Wales is 355,315, and that "there are more Smiths in England and Wales than there are people in Dublin; indeed, excluding London there are only four towns in the united kingdom—namely: Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester—containing more people than there are Smiths, while twenty-six out of tha fifty-two counties of England and Wales, or one-half, have fewer people than the immortal house of Smith has representatives."

About four or five years ago a negro by the name of Carter went to Manning, S. C., and was employed as a cooper by a turpentine firm. A short time after, he says, he dreamed that he was going to turn to a white man. In a few months' time his hands commenced to turn white, and he is now almost white. His health, he says, was never better, and he does not feel any more inconvenience in being a white man than a negro. Some persons are inclined to shun him, and have refused to pass where he was, as they considered him a leper, or did not know but that he might be one.

Dr. Wilkie, of Oshkosh, Wis., who owns a valuable collection of books on Masonry, has disposed of one of the rarest volumes to T. H. Emmons, of Boston, secretary of the grand lodge of Massachusetts, for $76. The book is bound in hog skin with iron clasps, and contains the original manuscript of the meeting of the first Royal Arch chapter ever formed in London. The book contains the records of the chapter from 1785, when it was started, until 1795, when the sessions were prohibited by an act of the British parliament, and on the last leaf is written the resolution that the chapter be dissolved for this reason. The book was purchased at an auction sale in London for about $15.

A FIELD FOR MAYOR HEWITT.

A City Where Sunday Is the Busiest Day of the Week.

To a person who has just left the domain of Mayor Hewitt the city of Aspinwall presents sights which are novel and highly entertaining. The town is built around the edges of the bay and the northern end is lined with the huts occupied by the employes of the Panama Railroad company, with their hospital, machine and car shops, and general offices. Beyond the gates leading to this section is the city proper, about one mile long and running back some distance from the bay. Here are scattered dance halls, with wide-open doors and dances that rival the wildest dreams of Billy McGlory. Faro and roulette layouts are in the buildings, and on the streets venders go about ringing bells and selling lottery tickets for the drawing which takes place in Panama every Sunday, which day, by the way, is here the busiest of the week, everything being open and gambling at its height. Curious bazars of every nation, country stores at which anything can be bought, and money brokers line the street. Nearing the southern end of the town is the "calaboose" and police headquarters, connected with which are 118 uniformed Jamaica negroes, who were instructed and drilled by Superintendent Murray, of the New York police. They make a very presentable showing on the streets, even though they do their drinking and smoking when on duty and occasionally try a hand at "bucking the tiger." One thing they deserve credit for—they pay for their drinks, bananas, mangoes, and cigars, which is an improvement on their northern brother officers. Down the street some distance is the railroad track and the gates of Christophe Colombe, in the French section. It is all filled in ground, forming a large peninsula out in the bay and laid out in regular streets macadamized and lined with dwarf palms. The trees form a beautiful bower over each street, among which parrots, paroquets, and cockatoos fly and screech all day. The residences are all French cottages, with wide verandas and elegant grounds, and taken all together it is a little paradise on earth.

On the extreme point of the peninsula are two large mansions, reserved for M. de Lesseps and his family, when here, and in front of them is a bronze statue of Columbus protecting an Indian woman. This settlement, filling-in and all things included, has cost the canal company many million francs, but when the canal is completed it will enter the ocean at this point, and people passing through will see what French enterprise can do even in the tropics.

The merchants here have a queer idea regarding our money. For $10, gold or greenbacks, they will give $14 of Colombian silver, but if the $10 is silver they will not give more than $12 for it, and some won't take it at all.

Only the Force of Habit.

Puck.

"Does the razor hurt you?"

No reply.

"Is the draft too strong?"

No reply.

"Shall I shut the door?"

No reply.

"Think Cleveland will be re-elected?"

No reply.

"Awful fire in New York last night."

No reply.

"Shave you pretty close?"

No reply.

"Getting very warm now."

No reply.

"That was a heavy thunder storm last night."

No reply.

"Shampoo?"

No reply.

"Trim your hair up a little?"

No reply.

"Brilliantine on the mustache?"

No reply.

"Bay rum?"

No reply.

Then the country barber, who was all alone in his breezy shop, sat down greatly refreshed. He had been shaving himself.

A Political Town.

Omaha World.

The Democrats talk of locating their national headquarters at Indianapolis. That would be a bold move—such as is sometimes described as carrying the war into Africa. Well, Indianapolis would be a good place for it. There is not much business there to be interfered with by the attention given to politics. As a matter of fact the Hoosiers no more than get through with one campaign than they have to begin to prepare for the next one.

Not as Bad as He Feared.

Texas Siftings.

Office Boy (to editor)—A gent outside wants to see you.

Editor—Great Heavens! is it another poet?

Office Boy—No, sir; he says he wants to lick de editor.

Editor (relieved)—Show the gentleman in, James.

TOURISTS

Seeking rest and recreation during the hot summer months can obtain valuable information from the illustrated Guide Books entitled "A Summer Jaunt" and "Summer of 1888," issued by the Wisconsin Central Line. These books are descriptive of the Summer Resorts in Wisconsin and Minnesota, reached by the Wisconsin Central Line, and will be sent FREE to any address upon application to JAMES BAKER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

ITCHING and irritations of the skin and scalp, burns, scalds, piles, ulcers, poisons, bites of insects and all skin diseases, quickly cured by Cole's Carbolisalve, the great skin remedy. 25 and 50 cents, at Druggists.

A Costly Error.

Springfield Union.

Alfonse De Beriot—You say you are not superstitious, Miss Gushington, but would you dare to be married on Friday.

Miss Gushington—What! next Friday? Why, dear Alfonse, you are so sudden and so unconventional.

"You don't quite understand me. I protest—I didn't propose—"

"That's all right, Alfonse, you didn't propose as they usually do, but I like it just the same. Yes, dear, it shall be Friday."

Alfonse swoons.

From the Ex-President of the New York State Senate.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SENATE CHAMBER }
ALBANY, March 11, 1886. }

I have used ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in my family for the past five years and can truthfully say that they are a valuable remedy and effect great cures. I would not be without them. I have in several instances given some to my friends suffering with weak and lame backs, and they have invariably afforded certain and speedy relief. They cannot be too highly commended.

EDMUND L. PITTS.

"What do you raise on your farm, Mr. Hayseed!" "Mortgages chiefly."

Is This What Ails You.

Do you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, watery, and inflamed; ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking and coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; voice changed with nasal twang; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; is there a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility? If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Nasal Catarrh. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, a reward of **$500** for a case of this disease which they cannot cure. The remedy is sold by druggists, at only **50** cents.

The saw-mill hands at Gravenhurst, Can., have struck for a ten-hour day. Last year they reduced the day from twelve to eleven hours. Two thousand men left their work. Some employers have granted the demand.

Thief Arrested.

The news was received with the utmost satisfaction by the community that he had terrorized; but the arrest of a disease that is stealing away a loved and valued life, is an achievement that should inspire heart-felt gratitude. Chilliness, cold extremities, depressed spirits, and extremely miserable sensations, with pale, wan features, are the results of disordered kidneys and liver. Arrest the cause at once by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a purely vegetale detective, that will ferret out and capture the most subtle lung or blood disorder. Druggists.

At Sioux Falls, D. T., stone-cutters have struck for $4 for a nine-hour day instead of ten hours.

When fragile woman sighs, deploring
The charms that quickly fade away,
What power, the bloom of health restoring,
Can check the progress of decay?
The only aid that's worth attention,
For pains and ills of such discription
Thousands of women gladly mention—
'Tis "Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

The price of this royal remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is but one dollar. Specific for all those chronic ailments and weaknesses peculiar to women. The only medicine for such maladies, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles **$1.** Six for **$5.**

The United States consumes 10,000,000 barrels of salt annually.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam, for Coughs and Colds, does, it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it, a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles are 50c and $1. We certainly would advise a trial, It may save you from consumption.

The furniture-workers' co-operative factory at Baltimore has closed its doors.

Prickly Ash Bitters is an unfailing cure for all diseases originating in biliary derangements caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries. No other medicine now on sale will so effectually remove the disturbing elements, and at the same time tone up the whole system. It is sure and safe in its action.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

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PACIFIC LIVER PILLS
STRICTLY VEGETABLE.
CURE CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, SICK HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, ETC. PRICE, 25 cents.
PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

$100 to $300 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1013 Main St., Richmond, Va.

PUNISHMENT

Is Often Unjustly Administered to Children for Faults They Cannot Avoid.

Youth's Companion.

The chances are, young people, that in these days of "home rule" by the children you have suffered from having had too little parental discipline rather than from too great severity. Nevertheless, there are cases of misplaced severity, and even wise and kind parents may sometimes make an error.

Well does the writer remember the case of a parent who whipped his little daughter, attempting to overcome in this way her whimsical terror of the dark when left alone at night. The poor little maid sobbed herself to sleep that night.

But the next evening, five minutes after she had been left alone with the, to her, fearful dark, her terror overcame her dread of punishment, and a pitiful little voice was heard at the head of the stairs:

"O papa, please come up here and whip me! I'm so 'fraid of the dark."

This convinced the father that the child's terror was more than a whim, and he deeply regretted his hasty punishment, which was never repeated. The following incident, related by a father, is of the same nature:

"I shall never forget, though I have wished a thousand times that I could, how I punished little Mamie for continually pronouncing a word wrong—as I thought wilfully—after I had tried hard to make her say it correctly. She was quiet for a few minutes after I had punished her, and then she looked up with a quivering lip and said:

"Papa, you will have to whip me again. I can't say it."

"You can imagine how I felt, and how I kept on remembering the look on her face and the tone of the sad little voice."

When They Leave Us,

The exodus of our bodily troubles is doubly welcome if their departure is unaccompanied by pain. It is the fault of the best of commendable cathartics, which act solely upon the bowels, that in operating they gripe and weaken these organs. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters produce a laxative effect, but neither cause pain nor weaken the abdominal region or the stomach. This is pre-eminently the alterative which a constipated, bilious or dyspeptic person should use, since a resort to it involves no bodily discomfort nor produces a violent reaction. The liver is aroused, the stomach benefitted, and the habit of body speedily and permanently improved by it. Fever and ague, rheumatism and kidney troubles are among the maladies for which recorded experience has proved it to be efficacious It is a wholesome appetizer, and a far more reliable tranquilizer of the nerves than stomach-disturbing narcotics and sedatives.

The Saturday half-holiday is almost generally observed by the large houses Chicago.

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Bilious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health. It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young. As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at $1.00 a bottle.

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From now until November brings the triumph of the United Democracy and the election of the Democracy's candidates,

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THE SUN will print the most truthful, instructive, impartial, and entertaining history of the campaign of 1888. Its ample resources enable it to get all the facts, and to present them in incomparably compact and interesting style; while a good-natured philosophy and a tolerant habit of view in the minor affairs of mankind do not check its earnestness in working with all its heart for the cause of honest government, to be ensured by the lasting prevalence of the political ideas held by Jefferson, Jackson, and Tilden.

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Canned Chinamen Shipped.

New York dispatch, July 14.

The rarest consignment of goods ever received at the New York office of the National Express Company sped over the West Shore Railroad last night, bound for San Francisco. It consisted of canned Chinamen—the bones of sixteen of them—who died hereabouts during the last three or four years. The bones have been carefully scraped and packed in separate tin boxes. These boxes were reverently labeled with the name and virtues of the deceased. The sixteen bodies, as packed, weigh 615 pounds, and $105 was paid in express charges

Difficult to Suit.

Emporia Kan., Republican.

A Colorado man uses a $12,000 gold brick as a paper weight. Our experience is that gold bricks are too unwieldy too make satisfactory paper weights. Their use has been discontinued in this office

One Fact

Is worth a column of rhetoric, said an American Statesman. It is a fact, established by the testimony of thousands of people, that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, salt-rheum, and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood. It also overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part of the system. If you need a good blood purifier, tonic, or appetizer, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will do you good.

"My daughter received much benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent tonic after a protracted attack of bronchial pneumonia." REV. F. H. ADAMS, New Hartford, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

$85 SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE!

This splendid, solid gold, hunting-case watch, is now sold for $85; at that price it is the best bargain in America; until lately it could not be purchased for less than $100. We have both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value. **ONE PERSON** in each locality can secure one of these elegant watches absolutely **FREE.** These watches may be depended on, not only as solid gold, but as standing among the most perfect, correct and reliable timekeepers in the world. You ask how is this wonderful offer possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES; these samples, as well as the watch, we send ABSOLUTELY FREE, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months, and shown them to those who may have called, they become entirely your own property; it is possible to make this great offer, sending the **Solid Gold Watch** and large line of valuable samples FREE, for the reason that the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two, we usually get from $1,000 to $5,000 in trade from the surrounding country. Those who write to us at once will receive a great benefit for scarcely any work and trouble. This, the most remarkable and liberal offer ever known, is made in order that our valuable Household Samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America; reader, it will be hardly any trouble for you to show them to those who may call at your home, and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card, on which to write us, costs but 1 cent, and if, after you know all, you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure, FREE, AN ELEGANT $85, SOLID GOLD, HUNTING-CASE WATCH and our large, complete line of valuable HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. We pay all express freight, etc. Address, STINSON & CO., Box 461 Portland, Maine.

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Of exceptionally long and abundant hair may never be solved; but that Ayer's Hair Vigor preserves the hair in all its beauty and luxuriance, and even restores it, when thin and gray, is

Well Known.

P. J. Cullen, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., writes: "My father, at about the age of fifty, lost all the hair from the top of his head. After one month's trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor, the hair began coming, and, in three months, he had a fine growth of hair of the natural color."

J. T. Gibson, 96 Hope st., Huntley, Staffordshire, Eng., says: "I have seen young men in South Arstralia quite gray, whose hair has been restored to its natural color after using but one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor."

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

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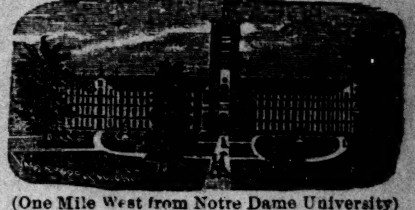

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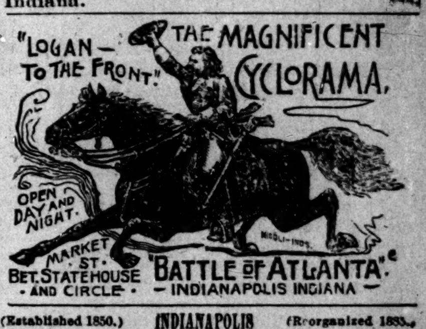
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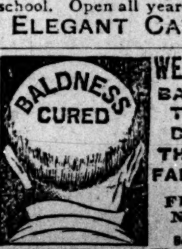

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